

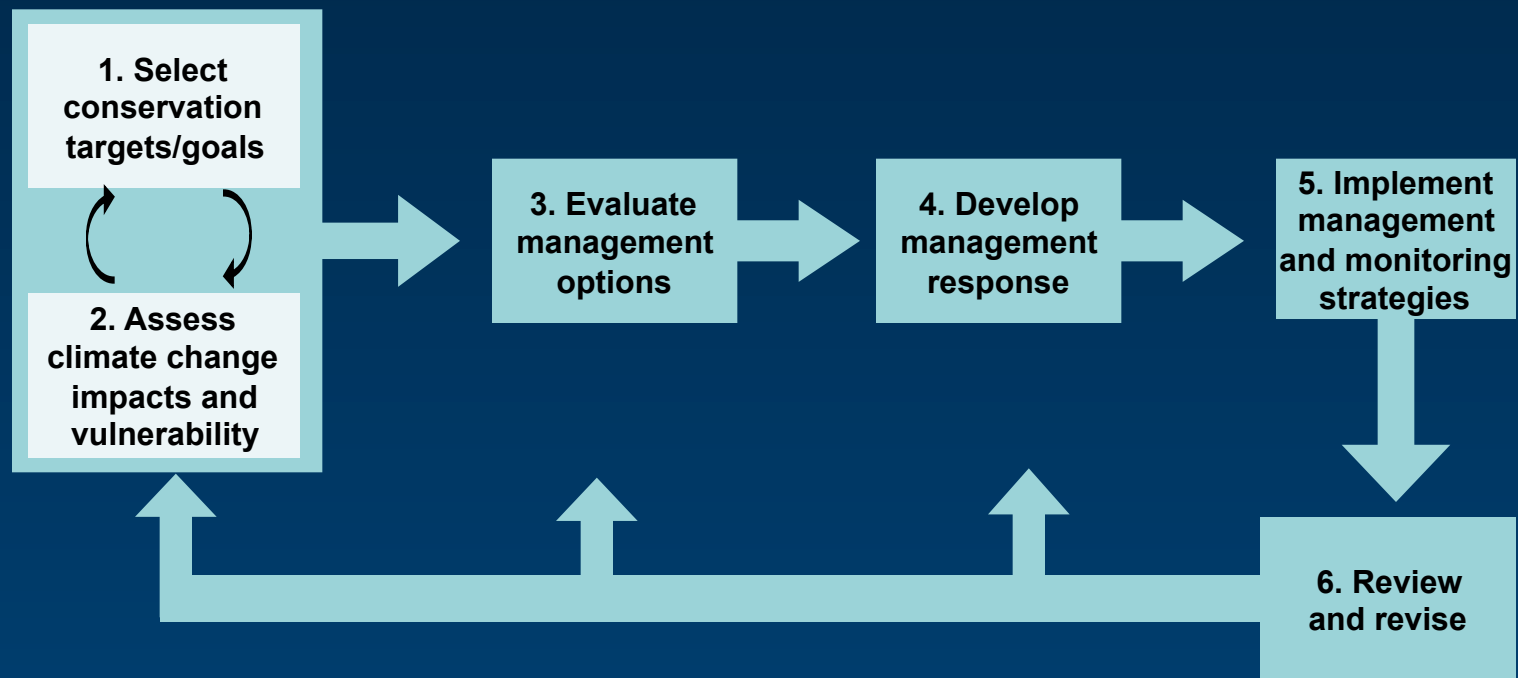
Moving from Assessment to Taking Action

A Few Key Principles



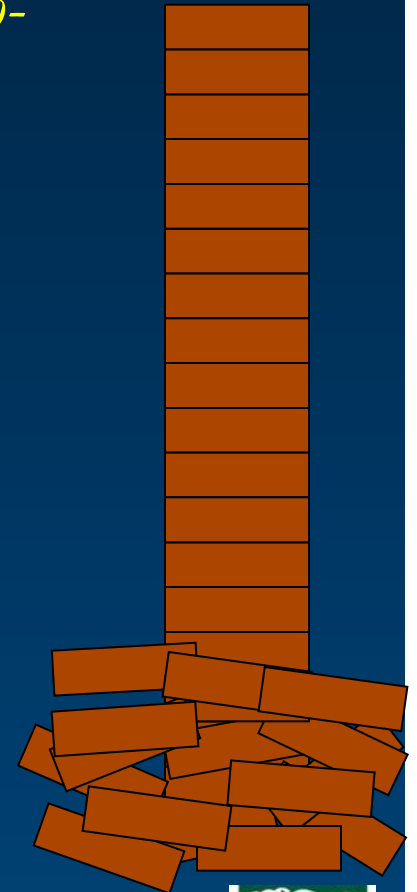
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Designing Adaptation Strategies



(Overcoming) Barriers to Adaptation

- Lack of knowledge of climate change impacts *Research, workshops, info-sharing*
- Uncertainty *Adaptive management, scenario planning*
- Psychological and institutional barriers *Reevaluation of goals, policies, procedures*
- Lack of resources *Dedicated funding, prioritization*
- Political will *Encourage leadership*



Overarching Adaptation Principles

Reduce Other, Non-climate Stressors

- Stormwater runoff
- Habitat fragmentation
- Invasive species



Manage for Ecological Function and Biological Diversity



Improve Habitat Connectivity

- Buffer zones
- Corridors



Overarching Adaptation Principles

Implement Proactive Management and Restoration

- Assisted accretion
- Structural management options
- Consider climate “resilient” plants

Embrace Uncertainty

- Increased monitoring
- Adaptive management



Using Assessment Results

Prioritize Species and Systems

- Identify sites/species/ systems based on ecological/economic importance and vulnerability to impacts
- Identify areas with potential for upland protection (e.g., marginal agricultural land adjacent to coastal zone)



Using Assessment Results

Develop Management Strategies

- Removal of coastal armoring
- Purchase of development rights/easements
- Restore/build “protective” habitats such as dunes and mangroves
- Assess potential for “assisted accretion,” etc. (e.g., connecting to sources of sediments)



Efficiently Allocate Resources

- Help improve chances of long-term conservation success
- Identify/support additional research

